

July 21.

BOSTON FISH PRICES WEAK.

Although Small Number of Fares Are at T Wharf.

Receipts of fish at Boston today are light, as only seven or eight vessels have arrived since last report. The market price, however, is weak, caused by the heavy production the first three days of this week.

While most of the vessels today are from off shore, their fares nevertheless are light, with one exception, which has a large fare of 100,000 pounds of mixed fish.

As at Gloucester, the shore boats are loading but few fish, while the drifters which are running their catch fresh to market, are landing more fish than for some time.

There is neither swordfish nor mackerel at Boston today, which is something unusual, that none of the former have made their appearance.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Juniata, 4000 haddock, 13,000 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, 11,000 haddock, 29,000 cod, 4000 hake.
Sch. Fannie Belle Atwood, 20,000 haddock, 17,000 cod.
Sch. John J. Fallon, 23,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 14,000 hake.
Sch. E. C. Hussey, 36,000 cod, 7000 pollock.
Sch. Good Luck, 33,000 cod.
Sch. Clara G. Silva, 30,000 haddock, 40,000 cod, 18,000 hake, 25,000 cusk, 7000 pollock, 500 halibut, 28 swordfish.
Sch. Mary T. Fallon, 27,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.; large cod, \$2 to \$2.25; market cod, \$1.35 to \$2; hake, \$1; pollock, \$1 to \$1.50; halibut, 11 cts. per lb.

July 21.

NO MACKEREL ON MAINE COAST.

Schools on the Rips Small and Wild.

Two of the seining fleet are at this port this morning, sch. Electric Flash with 2000 large fresh mackerel, which were sold to the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company at 34 cents each and sch. Benjamin A. Smith with no fish.

The skippers report quite a body of fish the last few days on the Rips and vicinity, but they were wild and hard to catch. It was nothing unusual to set the seine seven or eight times during the day and not stop a fish.

From Maine comes the report that there are no mackerel on that coast, and it is high time for them to make their appearance, but it looks like a failure down there this season.

HAS MONSTER TRIP.

Sch. Lizzie M Stanley Got 185,000 Pounds Cod in Four Weeks.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, Capt. George Nelson, after being absent four weeks, arrived today from the eastern fishing grounds off Nova Scotia, with a monster trip of fresh mixed fish, consisting of 185,000 pounds and 3000 pounds of halibut.

This is the second shacking trip which Capt. Nelson has made since late in April, and the record he is making is equal to the best.

Capt. Nelson is one of the most progressive young skippers sailing out of this port, and the record he is now making and has always made has been satisfactory to all concerned.

GLOUCESTER FISH RECEIPTS.

Salt Cod, Fresh Fish and Fresh Mackerel Here Today.

Sch. Olympia from drifting with 70,000 pounds of salt cod, sch. Mary B. Greer with 45,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish and one fare of 3000 fresh mackerel are at this port this morning.

The shore boats landed no fish, as they are still finding a great scarcity. Not for a long time has such a condition existed on the shore as has been the last two months for no fish have practically been taken by the boats which conduct this branch of this industry.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley arrived shortly before noon from Quero Bank with a fine fare of 185,000 pounds of fresh fish and 3000 pounds of halibut.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Olympia, Western Bank, 70,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, via Boston, 45,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, via Boston.
Sch. Electric Flash, seining, 2000 fresh mackerel.
Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, seining.
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, seining.
Steamer Bryda F., seining.
Steamer Yankee, shore.
Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, Quero Bank, 185,000 lbs. fresh fish, 3000 lbs. halibut.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh mackerel, 34 cts. each.
Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.
Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.
Round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.; Outside sales, trawl bank cod, \$3.35 per qtl. for large and \$3 for medium.
Outside sales dory handline bank cod, \$3.65 per qtl. for large and \$3.37 1-2 for medium.
dressed pollock, 75 cts.
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, round, 65 cts.; dressed, 70 cts.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.
Sch. Moaniam, shacking.
Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.
Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan, haddocking.
Sch. Lafayette, swordfishing.
Sch. Rena A. Percy, shacking.
Sch. Grace Otis, drifting.
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, swordfishing.
Sch. Aloha, seining.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Cynthia, Vanessa and Manhasset arrived at Canso, N. S., Monday last.

Sch. Margie Feener arrived at Liverpool Monday last for ice and bait.

July 21.

Fisherman Fined in Lynn.

Joseph Samarto, a Boston fisherman, was fined \$100 by Judge Lummas in the Lynn police court yesterday for torching for herring off Swampscott Tuesday night. The capture was made by Game Warden Burney and Patrolman Pedrick of Swampscott. Complaints were also filed against Tony Ramboni and Salvator Arbono, who were in the boat with Samarto at the time.

July 22.

FISH RECEIPTS INCREASING.

Several Good-Sized Fares at This Port Today.

The receipts of fish at this port today make a better showing than for the last two or three weeks, although they are not what they should be, when the arrivals and fishing in which they have been engaged are taken into consideration.

Among the vessels in port today are three from dory handline trips, none of which has hardly more than a half fare.

Heading the list is sch. Avalon with 235,000 pounds of salt cod, sch. Elector with 145,000 pounds and sch. Flirt with 110,000 pounds. The skippers of those vessels report very slack fishing for the handliners. Squid had only struck on the bank in small quantities, and some days they would get enough for the dories, and then there would be none for two or three days. They report seeing sch. Tattler a few days ago with 150,000 pounds. In view of this report, and the lateness of the vessels to arrive on their first trips, it would seem that a shortage of codfish is evident.

Another arrival today is that of sch. James F. Parker with a large fare of 180,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish, and 4000 pounds of halibut. Sch. Clara G. Silva of Boston, brought down to the splitters 100,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish, which Boston dealers would not handle yesterday. Sch. Walter P. Goulart brought in 25,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish to the splitters. In addition, three seiners arrived, none of whom have any mackerel.

Sch. Madonna, another of the dory handlining fleet, arrived during the forenoon with 130,000 pounds salt cod.

Sch. Ella M. Goodwin, another of the handlining fleet, also reached her wharf at noon with a good fare of 225,000 pounds of salt cod.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Avalon, Quero Bank, 235,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Elector, Quero Bank, 145,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Flirt, Quero Bank, 110,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. James W. Parker, Western Bank, 180,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish, 4000 lbs. halibut.
Sch. Clara G. Silva, via Boston, 100,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.
Sch. Maud F. Silva, George's, 50,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, South Channel, 25,000 fresh mixed fish.
Sch. Premier, seining.
Sch. Rex, seining.
Sch. Constellation, seining.
Sch. Madonna, Quero Bank, 130,000 lbs salt cod.
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, via Boston.
Sch. Leo, via Boston.
Sch. Ella M. Goodwin, Quero Bank, 225,000 lbs. salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Jennie H. Gilbert, swordfishing.
Sch. Catherine Burke, halibuting.
Sch. Terra Nova, shacking.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh mackerel, 34 cts. each.
Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.
Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.
Round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.; Outside sales, trawl bank cod, \$3.35 per qtl. for large and \$3 for medium.
Outside sales dory handline bank cod, \$3.65 per qtl. for large and \$3.37 1-2 for medium.
dressed pollock, 75 cts.
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2.25 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.80; Eastern cod, large, \$1.75; medium cod, \$1.60; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, \$1; hake, \$1; pollock, round, 65c; dressed, 70c.

FISHERMEN SHOULD NOT PAY HARBOR AND LIGHT DUES.

Counsel Turner Argued That They Are Exempt Under Treaty.

Unless They Use Commercial Privileges in Addition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

The last question considered by Senator Turner in his opening argument for the United States at the fishery hearing before The Hague tribunal was question four, whether it is permissible to impose restrictions upon American fishermen entering certain bays or harbors for shelter, repairs, wood or water, and for no other purpose whatever, making the exercise of such privileges conditional upon the payment of light or harbor or other dues or entering and reporting at custom houses or any similar conditions.

This question, like question three, the senator said, has nothing to do with commercial privileges. Commercial privileges as has been before stated were not granted by the treaty of 1818 and certainly not on the treaty coast. It is true there has been controversy between the two countries over the exercise of commercial rights by American fishing vessels of commercial privileges of to a limited extent on and off the treaty coast, but the right of such vessels has never been predicted by the United States on anything in the treaty of 1818.

This question four, when it is analyzed, will be found to have reference to American fishermen and to their entering the bays and harbors on the non-treaty coasts for shelter, wood, water and repairs, and involves no inquiry about their entering the bays and harbors in any other character or for any other purpose.

The position taken by the United States with reference to question three, based upon the conditions on the treaty coast, apply with full and added force to this particular question. The non-treaty coasts were perhaps more fully settled in 1818 than the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, but still they were very sparsely settled at that time. There were only four lighthouses from Cape Sable to the Straits of Belle Isle. There were exceedingly sparse settlements over this very extended coast, no considerable trade and certainly no machinery for trade in 1818.

Few Custom Houses From Cape Sable to Belle Isle.

There were probably not over half a dozen custom houses between Cape Sable and the Straits of Belle Isle, several hundred miles distant, at the time this treaty was entered into, and even today the ports of entry there must necessarily be few and far between. The cost of any revenue service and the ports of entry, scattered along that extended coast, to any considerable extent, would so far outmeasure any benefit to the revenue from the establishment of an extensive custom house service as to show the improbability of the establishment of any such service.

That being the case, it would be well out of the bounds of reason to expect an American fishing vessel running into one of the bays of this very extended coast for the purpose of shelter, to suspend its voyage to or from the home port or to suspend its fishing, if then engaged in fishing, in order to seek a port of entry and to make a report that it had sought a friendly shelter in one of these bays in time of distress.

The British case continually speaks about the privilege of entering a harbor, as if the privilege was only to be exercised in the case of settled bays or harbors with accommodating customs officials, lighthouses, and so forth, but the privilege applies to any of such bays or harbors. American fishing vessels were to have the right to run into any of these bays or harbors in case of distress.

Restrictions Not Ordinary Revenue Restrictions.

The proviso that American fishermen could enter these harbors has another proviso, that they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges reserved to them.

These restrictions manifestly were not ordinary revenue restrictions. The words not only imply this but the action of the negotiators on the smuggling proposition demonstrates it.

The tribunal must determine, before it can give its sanction to the restrictions which Great Britain insists, under this submission of question four, that it has a right to impose, first, whether they are necessary to prevent the taking, drying or curing of fish, or otherwise abusing the treaty privileges, and secondly, whether any restrictions which Great Britain might attempt to impose were or were not so exceedingly stringent as to nullify or make valueless the privilege conferred by the treaty of entering these bays for the purposes named.

The restrictions, the United States does not claim, are a fixed quantity, to be established and applied in all cases and under all circumstances. Restrictions may be necessary in the sense that they would be permissible because not nullifying the treaty. They might be necessary in settled bays when they would not be necessary in that sense in unsettled bays and they might be unduly burdensome in some settled bays or ports.

Although not absolutely essential they might not be so unduly burdensome as that the tribunal would be able to say that they ought not to be imposed in those ports with customs officials to whom reports are to be made, or the tribunal might be disposed to say that they would be so burdensome that they would nullify the privilege conferred and that therefore they would not be considered as reasonable in unsettled bays, harbors and creeks. The question must always be, Are they necessary under the peculiar circumstances of the case in which they are attempted to be applied?

Reports to Resident Customs Officials May Be Proper Safeguards.

The United States does not controvert that reports at custom houses or to customs officials by American fishing vessels seeking shelter, wood, water, or repairs on non-treaty coasts, may be a proper safeguard against abuses of the privilege of resort to those coasts, when the bays and harbors into which they may be driven have custom houses or are supplied with officials resident therein to whom reports may be made, without absolutely destroying the value of the privilege conferred upon them.

It does controvert this with reference to the treaty coast, but it does not controvert, with reference to the non-treaty coasts, that vessels seeking the shelter of these coasts ought to report at custom houses where there are officials to whom the American fishing vessels may make reports without absolutely destroying the privilege conferred upon them and that the requirement that they should make their report under these circumstances may be considered as a proper safeguard against abuse of the treaty privilege to resort to these coasts especially when the bays or harbors into which they may have been driven have custom houses or are supplied with officials resident therein.

It is proper because it gives notice of the presence of fishing vessels and enables the officials to exercise a measure of supervision over them and to see that their privileges are not abused, and in that sense it may be said to be necessary.

But the same concession cannot be made with reference to unsettled bays and harbors. To require fishing vessels to seek a distant custom house for the mere purpose of reporting that they had sought shelter in an unsettled bay, would, so far as supervision over their movements is concerned, be like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.

It is impossible to see how such a nunc pro tunc report would be of any value whatever. It would neither prove that any fish the vessels might have on board were caught within British waters, nor that the fishermen had purchased a peck of potatoes, or a goose for their Sunday dinner, from some isolated farmer, and paid for it with a couple of plugs of tobacco.

The occasions for the call of those vessels prescribed in the treaty are what would be occasions of distress, as that term is generally used in international law; and the United States insists that its vessels in distress would be justified in their calls at these British ports, without any treaty provisions, and that they would be entitled to receive hospitable treatment there, to have their wants supplied and to be permitted to go on their way without conditions or limitations or exactions or burdens of any kind. That such calls must be received hospitably and the vessels sent on their way with their wants supplied has become crystallized into a rule of international law by the humane practice of nations.

Senator Turner Closes His Argument.

Senator Turner in closing said he had intended to follow the learned counsel for Great Britain to some extent in his discussion of questions five, six and seven, but he had occupied so much time in the questions discussed that he felt it would be an imposition on the tribunal. His associates who would follow him had given more attention to these questions than himself, and he felt could present them with more force and vigor.

While he had spoken freely in his argument, he in nothing which he had said had consciously intended to indicate disrespect for Great Britain or wound the national susceptibilities of its representatives. He could not forget if he would the great deeds of history which the people of the two nations have performed with a common blood, a common language, a common history, a common law, and a common literature, it would be remarkable if there did not exist between the two nations more than the usual degree of respect and esteem which prevails among peoples.

Notwithstanding this, they have had and still have their differences one of which is the one out of which the questions have arisen which have been submitted to the tribunal have grown. It seemed to him that Great Britain in the course of that difference, had forgotten that the relation of parent to child no longer exists, and has been disposed to deal with the American government and the American people with the stern rigor which a parent sometimes exercises towards his off-

spring rather than that considerate and just treatment of the rights of another which the maturity and discretion of the other would require and demand, and which in this particular case Great Britain accorded to another in identically the same circumstances, toward whom no blood or kindred relation exists. But that of course is for the judgment of the tribunal.

Ewart Arguing in Behalf of Canada.

Mr. Ewart, a Canadian lawyer, continued his speech in the Newfoundland fisheries case before the arbitration tribunal yesterday, which was his fourth day. He argued that Great Britain had exclusive jurisdiction over the fisheries and that the treaty of 1818 gave the United States nothing but a license to fish in certain areas in common with the British. The doctrine of sovereignty by the United States in British waters, he said, was a new one. It had never been put forward before.

Samuel J. Elder of Boston, of counsel for the United States, will follow Mr. Ewart.

July 22.

July 22.

July 23.

LOW PRICES AT T WHARF.

Liberal Fish Receipts Keep Prices Down.

With the arrival of a dozen vessels at Boston today, receipts of fish are quite liberal and equal all demand. But as it is so near the last of the week, it is probable that some of the vessels will go to Gloucester to dispose of their fish to the splitters.

The steam trawler *Spray*, which was in first of the week, arrived again today with a good trip, mostly haddock, which fish has the call on the market at this time.

So far as prices are concerned, it seems as if there would be no change before next week, when a firmer market may be expected.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Steamer *Spray*, 29,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. *Nettie Franklin*, 3000 haddock, 15,000 cod.

Sch. *Emelia Ejos*, 2000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. *Arbitrator*, 5000 haddock, 20,000 cod.

Sch. *Aspinet*, 125,000 cod.

Sch. *Ethel B. Penney*, 27,000 cod.

Sch. *Metamora*, 9000 haddock, 50,000 cod, 3000 halibut.

Sch. *Seaconnet*, 21,000 haddock, 1900 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. *Jessie Costa*, 5000 haddock, 30,000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. *Rose Dorothea*, 45,000 cod, 1000 pollock.

Sch. *Helen B. Thomas*, 1200 haddock, 8000 cod, 1000 hake.

Haddock, \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt.; large cod, \$2 to \$2.10; market cod, \$1.75; hake, \$1 to \$1.50; cusk, \$1.25; pollock, \$1; halibut, 10 cts. per lb.

Portland Fish Notes.

Owners of Portland vessels engaged in swordfishing are feeling better over the outlook which has turned decidedly for the better the past few days. The arrivals at Boston this week have been quite numerous, over 500 fish having been carried in one day, the schooner *Katie L. Palmer* being among the fortunate ones with a fare of 65 fish.

Fred Marshall of Cliff Island made a good catch Thursday, having captured a 213 pound halibut while engaged in handline fishing off Half Way Rock. The fish weighed more than his captor, and it was only by good management and after quite a struggle that he landed the fish.

The fishing steamer *Elthier* is making rafts of money for her owners at the present time, coming in again yesterday with another good catch of shad, over 75 barrels of large fish.

A New Food Fish.

The outward invoice of Yarmouth steamers show from week to week shipments of albicore to the American market. In former days, and in fact till this year, no such entries appeared, yet those fish infested our waters in summer, and could have been easily caught as at present, but they were held to be valueless. When they proved hurtful to herring traps, a few were killed and used as lobster bait, being either sold for a trifle or given away. The first opening for export was Fulton market, the foreign population of the East Side being the chief consumers. But the albicore was really good eating and a demand was created in Boston, which gives an upward tendency to prices. So fishing for albicore will be a distinct pursuit here this season.—Clark's Harbor, N. S., Coast Guard.

Fish Off Sydney, C. B.

The Sydney Post of Saturday last says:

"Outside in the bay at Ingonish, on Saturday evening there were fish in plenty. All along the shore the July herring were schooling. There were thousands of dollars there in silvery scales and the fish seemed fully aware that it was Saturday night and no nets afloat. On Sunday between the headlands, safe from American seiners and local jigs, the mackerel were schooling in great abundance. What a sight for Sol Jacobs if his eagle eye had scanned these dark ripples from the crow's nest, and the line of the three mile limit had cut out the troublesome maple leaf cruiser."

ANOTHER LARGE TRIP.

Sch. James W. Parker Has 180,000 Lbs. Cod and 4000 Lbs. Halibut.

Sch. James W. Parker, Capt. George Tufts, arrived yesterday afternoon from a second shack trip after being absent but four weeks, with a monster fare of fresh mixed fish, having 180,000 pounds cod and 4000 pounds of halibut.

Capt. Tufts is maintaining his fine record as a fish killer, for on his first shacking trip to Cape North, he landed a full fare, and now is in on his second trip with one of the largest fares brought in this season.

Capt. Tufts procured his ice and bait at Liverpool, and fished on Western Banks, where good fishing on fresh bait was found. His second baiting was procured at a provincial port, where he made quick dispatch, and no time was lost in getting back on the ground, when he filled up and sailed for home, making a remarkably quick trip and a large one.

July 22.

Swordfish on Nova Scotia Shore.

A few swordfish have been sighted off the Cape lately, and some have appeared on the Lunenburg, N. S., shore. No catches have yet been reported.

Catching swordfish is a new industry among Nova Scotians and last season was the first time they engaged in it. Some of the American vessels made good catches off there last season.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. *Cynthia* and *Manhasset* sailed from Canso on Wednesday.

July 23.

NO MACKEREL ON MAINE COAST.

Prospects of Further Catch Fast Dwindling.

The mackerel situation remains unchanged there being no news of the seiners having taken any fish.

Sch. *Stiletto*, Capt. Charles H. Harty, which arrived last evening, did not take any fish, and he does not take a very optimistic view of the situation. The prospects have not improved and the season has advanced to a point, when a different school of mackerel strike on this shore. It looks now that what mackerel are taken will be on Georges or Nantucket ground. From the whole length of the Maine coast come reports of no mackerel being taken down there.

The total fresh mackerel landed by the fleet for the season to date have been 18,531 bbis, against 39,943 bbis. last year and 42,634 bbis. two years ago. The imports of fresh mackerel to date have been 1631 bbis, against 5987 bbis. last year and 5120 bbis. two years ago.

The total mackerel landed for the season to date has been 2602 bbis, against 12,903 bbis. last year and 16,035 bbis. two years ago.

Irish Mackerel Running Small.

The latest advices from Ireland are to the effect that a good quantity of mackerel are being caught and cured, but that they run about 400 to the barrel, rather smaller than are desired in this market. The imports of mackerel for the week were 485 bbis, including 20 bbis. from Canada and 465 bbis. from Ireland. The total imports of new salt mackerel for the season to date have been 5341 bbis against 3248 bbis. last year and 8302 bbis. two years ago.

Trade in salt mackerel is very quiet, especially in a jobbing way, but prices are higher, owing to the scarcity of desirable fish. Nova Scotia mackerel, 130 to 150 count, sell at \$17@17.50 bbl. The new Irish mackerel are jobbing at \$14.50@15 bbl. for 300 to 325 count and \$14 for 350 to 375 count.

REVIEW OF THE SALT FISH MARKET

Cured Cod May Be Imported to Supply Demand.

The action of the salt fish dealers this week indicated a firmer market, as the season advances with higher prices. The situation has arrived at a stage when the big shippers realize in order to supply the fall and winter trade that they will need more fish than what their vessels can produce.

The arrival the last of the week of a number of dory handliners with small fares, has caused some anxiety among the large shippers, who annually send out to the trade many millions of pounds of salt fish food.

This uncovered shortage has made the situation more difficult, for the forwarding interested ones, who are now cognizant of the fact that they will have to go outside for stock if the trade is to get all that it will need.

While prices of cod and all other ground fish are firm, it is evident that they will be higher, and already outside trips of late arrivals have been advanced largely over Board of Trade quotations. A report is current, however, that the big interests have turned their attention in other directions, and sent their agents to the maritime provinces of Canada and Newfoundland to purchase stock. Indeed, if relief is really needed, this is the only source from which it can be had.

In view of this it would not be surprising to see heavy consignments landed here in way of importation. Already a rumor is in the air that the Board of Trade will advance price ex-vessel, as an inducement to keep them employed, in order that they may get a heavier stock than what conditions indicate.

Shipments of cut fish in attractive form are going forward daily, which keep the stock well reduced instead of accumulating, as was seen in past years. The middle of August is when shippers expect many orders which is in line with past years, and unless heavier receipts come forward by that time, they will be placed in a quandary how to supply the trade with all that it will require.

JOHN R. NEAL PRESIDENT.

Annual Meeting of New England Fish Exchange.

The annual election of officers of the New England Fish Exchange was held yesterday at the offices of the exchange on T wharf, Boston. Directors were first voted for, and the following elected: John R. Neal, William J. O'Brien, L. B. Goodspeed, N. D. Freeman, E. A. Rich, C. J. Whitman, F. J. O'Hara Sr., M. P. Shaw, and G. M. Ingalls.

After the election of the directors it was voted to allow them to choose the officers and trustees of the organization, and after the stockholders had withdrawn they went into executive session, and chose the following: President—John R. Neal.

Vice presidents—William J. O'Brien and C. J. Whitman.

Secretary and treasurer—Maurice P. Shaw.

Trustees—N. D. Freeman, E. A. Rich and George M. Ingalls.

At a meeting held last week the stockholders voted to increase the shares to the amount of \$23,000. The arrangements for building at the new location, which the exchange will have in South Boston, will begin as soon as the officers can have plans drawn up.

KILLED BY STINGAREE.

Barbed Spine of Tail Pierces Boy's Neck, Cutting Jugular Vein.

Death in almost unheard of form waited for Lawrence S. Baker, an 11-year-old Jacksonville lad, when he dived from a boat while in Lake Worth.

A stingaree, a huge flat bodied and gruesome species of warm water fish, was lurking just under the boat. One of the barbed spines which this fish carries on its whip-like tail, pierced the boy's neck, cutting the jugular vein. He rose to the surface, crying for help and bled to death within four minutes.